

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

## Condition of the Wards of the Nation Discussed in the Senate—Indian Depredation Claims.

## The Postoffice Appropriation Bill, as Amended, Passed by the House—National Legislation.

## FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

## The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Mr. Mitchell presented a memorial of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, urging reimbursement by the United States to the State of Pennsylvania of all sums expended in defense of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Agricultural Appropriation bill, with amendments. He said the Senate Committee docket was now clear, this being the last appropriation bill sent over by the House.

The bill was placed on the calendar.

The bill to quiet titles to Des Moines River settlers was then placed before the Senate, and Mr. Lapham continued his speech against it.

At 1 o'clock the matter went over till Monday. Mr. Lapham still having the floor.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up. A number of the Senate Committee's amendments having been agreed to, some discussion arose as to the proposed amendment of the committee which would strike out clause of the House bill involving general legislation. The special clause on which point was raised was one authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Indians, to extend the time of payment for lands forming a part of the Omaha Reservation, authorized by act of August, 1882, to be sold.

Mr. Manderson said the clause was just and it could not be wrong to do justice.

Mr. Plumb said if the House items were to be carefully examined, why should not the Senate items be also investigated? If examination of all was made, an extra session of Congress would be necessary, and the committee could not undertake to risk that, even if the Senate were not what it is.

Mr. Dawes was opposed to all legislative propositions in appropriation bills.

Mr. Van Wyck said: Session after session we are denying justice to our citizens because of a rule of the Senate. It would be a little more sensible to fix our rules so that some legislation could be had. The Senate had in the Pension bill tried to do justice notwithstanding a Senate rule. There was very little equity in the provision under consideration.

Considerable discussion ensued, in which the House provisions for payment of claims for Indian depredations formed a leading feature. There was some diversity of opinion as to whether payment of those claims should be made out of money held for support of the Indians resulting from sale of Indian lands or out of the Treasury. The question of proving the validity of claims also came under consideration.

Mr. Dawes said there were \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 of those claims lying in the Interior Department; the claimants were apparently convinced of the justice of their claims, and it was a reproach to the Government that they had not been taken up and disposed of. The claims were so large and the funds from which, under the Indian treaties, they were to be paid, so small, that we had shrunk from disposing of them. An end should be made of them, but should be a just end. If the Indian fund was not enough to pay the claims, we should settle the question whether they should be paid from the general Treasury. But, in Mr. Dawes' opinion, we should not pick out a few of those claims and put them in appropriation bills, merely because the owners of these claims had strong friends, who were willing to urge them.

Mr. Coke described the sufferings caused by the depredations and hardships imposed on white settlers, who were not permitted to follow the Indians and recover stolen property, because the robbers were the "wards of the Nation." At one time 10,000 horses and mules, stolen from Texas, were in keeping of the Indians. Claims that had been investigated and proved twenty years ago, were still unpaid. Mr. Coke regarded this as a great injustice.

Mr. Miller, of California, thought we ought to do justice to the claims contained in the bill, and not let the rule of the Senate stand between a citizen and justice.

Mr. Macey believed we should not postpone the claims that were before us simply because other claims were not presented.

Mr. Cockrell was in favor of making all these claims a charge on the Indian fund. The Indians should be made to pay every dollar of damages resulting from depredations.

At the close of the discussion Mr. Dawes succeeded in getting the Senate to agree to the committee amendment striking out the legislative item introduced.

Reading of the bill then proceeded, and on reaching the section providing for the Assiniboin, Mr. Vest moved to increase their appropriation from \$30,000 to \$50,000. He drew a most pathetic picture of his personal observations of the sufferings of that tribe in a bleak, inhospitable region of country.

When the Indians were dying by hundreds of absolute starvation Mr. Vest had personally appealed to Commissioner Price, of the Indian Bureau, for some ration to keep life in them, but that gentleman could only reply that he had "no funds." The soldiers of the United States to their honor it should be said, saved many lives among those starving people by voluntarily giving up their own rations.

Without action on Mr. Vest's motion the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

## The House.

When the House met this morning in continuation of Friday's session Mr. Willis moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill, and pending that moved that all debate be limited to one hour and a half.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, rising to a point of order, said when the gentleman made the latter motion yesterday the point was made that this was not in order. The point had been overruled, an appeal taken, and motion made to lay the appeal on the table. Announcement had been made that on this motion the yeas had it; whereas it appeared from the Record this morning that the vote stood—yeas 97, nays 105.

The Speaker pro tem. (Mr. Blackburn) stated that the Record was in error; the journal, which was the official organ of the House, showed that the appeal had been laid on the table by a vote of yeas 121, nays 104. On motion of Mr. Holman a yeas was

ordered for to-night, for consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The regular order having been demanded, the Speaker announced the regular order to be consideration of pension bills coming over from last night's session.

Mr. Willis said it was clear that it was the intention of the House yesterday to devote this morning's session to consideration of the River and Harbor bill, and asked unanimous consent that the regular order be dispensed with, but Mr. Reed objected.

The first bill coming over was one granting a pension of \$2,000 per annum to the widow of General George H. Thomas, and after debate it was passed—yeas 143, nays 52.

Mr. Willis then renewed his motion, and Mr. Reed said the point that the Postoffice Appropriation bill must be considered, the previous question having been ordered upon it.

The Speaker overruled the point on the ground that it was understood that the bill should not come up until after the reading of Friday's journal, and held that this morning's session was but a prolongation of last night's session.

Mr. Kelly then made a point of order that under that ruling no business was in order but consideration of pension bills.

The Speaker overruled the point of order. The House had disposed of all business coming over from last night and it was now competent for it to proceed to other business.

Mr. Kelly appealed from the decision, and Mr. Willis moved to lay the appeal on the table. The latter motion was agreed to, 152 yeas, 10 nays.

After half an hour consumed by the Speaker in ruling upon the points of order, answering parliamentary inquiries, and endeavoring, rather unsuccessfully, to suppress disorder and confusion on the floor, the question arose on Mr. Willis' motion to limit debate on the pending section of the River and Harbor bill to one hour and a half, and it was agreed to, and then the House went into Committee on the Whole. Mr. Hammond in the Chair, on the bill introduced.

After reading of the pending section by the Clerk, a discussion arose as to how the hours of a half allowed for debate should be distributed, and no arrangement was arrived at, and power of recognition was left entirely with the Chair.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, raised a point of order against the Honorable Canal paragraph. He contended that in reporting this clause to the House the Committee on Rivers and Harbors had exceeded its jurisdiction and infringing upon jurisdiction of the Committee on Railways and Canals. The Honorable Canal clause was no more germane to the bill than would be a proposition to construct an elevated railroad from ocean to ocean or to dig the Nicaragua Canal. It also clashed with the rules in that it changed the existing law and was not in the direction of retrenchment of expenditure.

Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, argued that if there was any force at all in the objection that the Committee on Rivers and Harbors had no jurisdiction over the subject, that objection had been overruled by the House when it referred the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

There was not a canal in the country which had been constructed by the General Government that had not been provided for in the River and Harbor bill. This very point had been overruled last session by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole (Mr. Wellborn), on the express ground that references of the bill to the committee was a waiver of any objection which might be raised to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. Oates said that the decision had been based on the fact that at the time of reference the points of order had not been reserved against the bill, which was not the case with the present bill.

Mr. Murphy argued that the Committee on Rivers and Harbors had proper jurisdiction over the subject, he himself having referred numerous petitions asking for this legislation to that committee. If the Honorable Canal was an improvement in the interest of commerce, it was entitled to legitimate consideration at the hands of the committee.

After further debate the Chair reserved decision on the point of order for the present.

The committee then rose. The vote by which it was ordered that the Postoffice Appropriation bill should not be considered until after reading of the journal on Friday was reconsidered, and the bill was taken up under operation of the previous question.

The first amendment on which separate vote was demanded was that increasing from \$1,000,000 to \$4,333,000 the appropriation for the letter-carrier service. Agreed to—yeas 151, nays 96. The amendment increasing by \$200,000 the appropriation for the Star-route service was agreed to—yeas 153, nays 94.

The next amendment was that striking out the clause granting additional compensation to American steamships for carrying mails. It was agreed to—yeas 129, nays 113.

Other amendments were agreed without division and the bill was passed. Mr. Bingham offered a resolution, which was appropriately referred, reciting that sundry newspapers published notices during the summer of 1884, concerning alleged frauds in the supply of official envelopes for the Postoffice Department, and requesting the Postmaster General to communicate to the Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads all the facts with papers or copies thereof, connected with the annulment in August, 1884, of the contract with T. P. Kellogg & Co., of Springfield, Mass., for supplying official envelopes; also to inform the committee whether or not the Postmaster General had furnished under that contract, whether any officer of the Government was in fault, and what action the Postmaster General has taken to protect the interests of the Government.

The House then resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill in committee of the whole, and after an uninteresting preliminary debate for one hour, rose, and the House went into committee of the whole. Mr. McMillin in the Chair on the Legislative Appropriation bill. There was no general debate, and the bill was immediately read paragraph by paragraph.

Mr. Gibson moved to strike out the clause which prohibits removal of House messengers on the soldiers' roll, except for cause stated. He did so, he said, for the reason that he was opposed to making a privileged class of House messengers.

There were good Democratic soldiers who could fill the positions acceptably, and he could see no reason why Republicans should be foisted into positions under a Democratic Administration.

Mr. Holman opposed the motion. No man, Republican or Democrat, should be permitted to leave the soldiers' roll with his consent.

Mr. Cannon thought the provision in the bill was necessary, and he would vote to retain it.

The amendment was ruled out on point of order.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, moved to strike out the paragraph for expenses of office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and criticized the recent action of the Secretary of the Treasury in extending the bonded period in violation of law and in the face of the refusal of Congress to legalize such extension. Without disposing of the motion the committee rose and the House took a recess until Monday at 10 a. m., having disposed of forty out of 118 pages of the bill.

## AGAIN IN PRISON.

But This Time South.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

SIR—The Prison Committee is composed of Chairman Barr and Representatives Frazee, McBroom, Haworth, Glazebrook, Fisher, Manick of Harrison, Krueger and Moser. Mr. Moser, who was frozen or snow-bound while north, of course did not put in an appearance, and the talented son of Hon. D. S. Gooding, with a few ladies, left last Wednesday on the 3:30 p. m. train for Jeffersonville to inspect things and people in general. Right here let the committee express their thanks for the courtesies at the hands of the officers of the J. M. and I. R. R. and their splendid management. We were soon transferred from the cold, icy regions of Indianapolis to the warm and balmy atmosphere of Louisville, where the committee had made arrangements to stop, owing to the inconvenience to hotels at Jeffersonville. The hotel at Louisville is a hostelry of which the city may well feel proud, and once under the hospitable roof the committee met genuine Southern hospitality. The evening was pleasantly spent in forming new acquaintances.

The next morning the gallant chaplain was on hand, and with the ladies in charge landed us on the other side of the river (not Jordan but the Ohio) to Jeffersonville, where the cars stop only a few steps from the prison. When the prison doors closed upon them at first the sensation was rather peculiar, but in looking around we saw so many familiar faces our hearts became calm. Among those we saw was Hon. H. F. Shaffer, who took much pleasure in according the party around, especially the ladies, who appreciated his kind attention. There was also our old friend Major Finney. Although a Republican, we have great admiration for him, especially when gracing the table, where he flourishes the carving knife and fork as if he were a "ragged rebel," notwithstanding gray bows and scoloped oysters. Be composed, Major; Cleveland is elected; that is all. Dr. H. V. Hunter, one of nature's noblemen, was also there. He quite captivated the ladies. How could they resist, when he was so extremely entertaining. Every second Tuesday in the month being inspection day for the Directors, made it very pleasant for the committee. There was some whisper about the Collectorship of Internal Revenue being bestowed on this gentleman. It is a wise suggestion—the right man in the right place. We met our young friend, Dr. Jesse McClure, son of the Senator, who is very much thought of by the convicts. He is gentle and kind in his manner toward these poor unfortunate ones in his care. He is a true friend to the convict, and we hope he will yet be surgeon of this prison. There are now confined in the hospital four sick with consumption, one or two soon to die. The hospital is in a fearful place, the noise from the machine shops, the heat from the boiler room, the high ceilings are stifling, and with all the care possible can not render their sufferings less. Those that are there now in their desolate home are not devoid of hearts or insensible to feeling. They have a soul to save. Life is sweeter to them in the greatest criminal. Charity is needed here as was and always will be in places nearer the capital. Why can not the Legislature contribute money here, and soon? This is a benevolent institution, and one that should be attended to at once. There is need of more shops. Just think of nearly 600 men in these shops. They cover now seven acres, and turn out 650 pairs of boots and shoes daily, and yet how many more can supply the demands of the outside world if the chance was only given. The work done in the machine shops is very fine, and the men seem contented, and with an aim. New walls around the prison are badly needed. It is a great temptation to escape as they are now. This is an old, old prison. The walls are shattering, and if a severe storm should come as might be probable during the month of March and on the river, too, where they could have full away, away goes bandage, and perhaps, too, for all. The convicts complain very little of their treatment. They could do no more, for they are locked up, and the men touching sight is to see them eating, as orderly as can be. Then you can watch their countenances, and how neatly their hair and whiskers were combed. No shaved heads among them as one has been taught to believe, and many exceedingly handsome and of fine build. For rations they daily consume 600 pounds of meat, eight bushels of potatoes, seventy-five loaves of bread and 120 gallons of beans, and by the way, we indulged in their lunch, and we found the soup just delicious. The men return to their cells at 4 p. m. and remain until morning. The meat is very tender in quality, and they are given a pretty good allowance. Their bill of fare for dinner was soup, corned beef, splendid meat, beans and potatoes; if they could not eat all at table they were allowed to carry away, their work sometimes called for it sooner or later.

Their clothing, striped according to custom, was of a splendid quality and warm; the pants and coats were wide stripe, and the shirts and hats of the narrow and becoming to most of them, very clean in personal appearance of course. Those employed in machine shops were an exception, yet they were much cleaner than a great many I have seen in Indianapolis. Captain Howard's cousin has had charge of the dress-making, washing and drying department I believe, for ten years. This department is a wonder in itself. The engine room is the next of all, as there was nothing but the engine and the colored man that keeps the engine in order; and he just prides himself on having it polished until it glistens, and the floor is clean and nice one could wish. He is a convict—learned his wife, he says. He has learned a sad lesson, by experience; but it comes too late. There is a sad case of father and son. They are Jews, from Rush County, and formerly of good standing; but in an evil hour committed murder, and are now serving life sentences. The son says he would willingly exchange places with his father. One man, who has been confined for eighteen years, has appealed in vain to Governor Porter. His mind is affected very much. There are four lunatics, but they can be managed by their careful watchmen. The chapel needs considerable attention. The walls are not plastered and it is a cold, cheerless place for the words of God to be uttered. Nearly all the convicts attend at their own discretion. There is an organ, and as they are of a musical turn, it is an agreeable effect on them. It ought to be a haven of rest. It seems more like a barn—very difficult to rest the voice on those trying to preach or hear. The library is well cared for, but there is great need of books; indeed, literature of every kind that will be productive of good. Many of the men have considerable intellect, and from their selections you can soon tell the drift of their knowledge. This is a source of great enjoyment, and their great desire is for more books. The librarian is an old lady convict, whose name is Martin. Yet so kind and attentive to your want, we can scarcely realize the situation, and we hope yet he may breathe his last out in God's own beautiful world.

Rev. L. F. Cain is a man well fitted for his sacred task. To talk to him on ordinary subjects he is simply a man, but when interested about those souls in his keeping then you see a man of God—his greatest desire is in the completion of the chapel, his heart is there and his work is to instruct these men shut out from the world to prepare to meet their God.

For all the other managers and guards we have the kindest thoughts—their actions speak louder than words and all commend them to those higher in authority than we. To the Deputy and wife, we know them to be large, whole-souled people and home to meet again and return the compliment for their kind attention.

Mrs. Howard's reception brought to light many redeeming qualities of her excellent husband. He makes a kind husband, a noble father, and a prison warden he can not be beaten even by Captain Murdoch, although the Northern warden is a royal good fellow. Mrs. Howard has been quite sick, and we fear with such a strain of excitement she may have a relapse. We hope not. Her kindness was unbounded, and can always be recalled with sweetest remembrance. And for Frank the convict (her right-hand man) who so kindly carried our baggage and flowers to the cars, we hope he will be free man soon. Little Jack Howard said he never saw a Senate Committee—so he sees a grand good one now. The Chairman of the House Committee is a shrewd, far-seeing man, and if such men were more largely represented there would not be so many calls for appropriations. He is a strictly business man, and to use his own expression, "don't want any monkeying around." The ladies are convinced of that. Rev. Frazee looked rather sedate, but is full of fun. Mr. Krueger possesses more wit than an average Irishman. As for Dr. Glazebrook, his yarns are wonderfully entertaining. Ours.

Rather Surprising.

(Communicated.)

We were surprised to see in the Hendricks County Republican the order of the court that the Ditch Commissioners for this county should be investigated, and more surprised, in fact indignant, when we saw that James O. Parker, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of this county, and M. W. Hopkins, who worked and fought against the Democratic nominees in the last election, were appointed commissioners to investigate the said Commissioners, and report the result of their investigation to the court. The action is most certainly unwelcome. The idea of a Democratic Judge, elected by the silent, uncompromising efforts of the Democratic party, and that Merion county, appointing the editor of the Republican paper and Chairman of their committee to investigate men whom he has already declared war against because, it is alleged, they would not give him the address of a picture which we never expected to behold.

Then as to Hopkins, he would probably have been a good Democrat had he not fallen under the influence of J. O. Parker. But why should Judge Ayers pick out the very men to investigate the Democratic nominees, both of whom voted the Democratic ticket at the last election, when in fact there is no complaint against them, except those that have been conjured up by Parker. Can it be that there is a little admiration society set up? A new law is enacted that the Republican would oppose the Commissioners, and that J. O. Parker opposed the appointment of each of them, but never imagined for a half minute that Judge Ayers would rush into an investigation with pale-faced, half-breed Republicans and sore-headed Democrats as his party, and further, if that the Republicans would take the case in his own hands and dismiss the Commissioners, as he has a right to do, we would not object. And also, we claim that before such important business was entered into he should have let it be the work of the committee, and a job was being set up by these defeated kickers.

We will meet the Investigating Committee and learn sufficient there to convince the people of Hendricks County that Joseph W. Gordon and George W. Spicklen are not right, honorable gentlemen and trustworthy officers.

Denville, Feb. 11.

Hon. W. C. Forrey and the Collectorship.

(Communicated.)

CONSERVATIVE, Feb. 13.—The attention of Sentinel readers has already been called to a number of names in connection with the Internal Revenue Collectorship of this district, but we have as yet seen no claims presented stronger than those of the man from Fayette County, Hon. W. C. Forrey. His long, faithful, brilliant and wholly gaiting party services as a local campaigner, as a member of the present State Central Committee, and on the stump are unsurpassed in the records of Indiana Democrats. His abilities as a lawyer and business man are superior, and his personal qualities are sufficiently attested by the fact that for nearly eight years he was elected and re-elected Mayor of his native city, which had a constant Republican majority of nearly

Moreover, his country, he is remembered, has never had a Democratic State officer, State appointee, Congressman, legislator, and not for twenty years has it had a Judge or Prosecuting Attorney. It has been part of the old "Burnt District" and of Tom Rowse's district, and its local Democracy has known nothing but an unaided struggle against powerful majorities. The contrast with other counties in that Congressional District even must strengthen Fayette's present claims. Thus Hendricks County has the present Governor, Delaware County has a Commissioner of one of the State institutions, Henry County furnished a present Trustee of the Knightstown House, Wayne has an officer of the Supreme Court and the Adjutant General, Rush has a Representative in the House of the State's Reform School, while Fayette has—nothing. We believe that the Democracy of no other county in the State has such a history of unaided and unwarred struggle, and we have an abiding faith that the facts, when known, will tell in favor of the name now presented by the Democracy of Fayette, William C. Forrey.

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And Her Front Name.

(Chicago News.)

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Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

As they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the name of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials of 25 cents; also for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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